

علاقات الدولة السعودية الثانية مع مصر العثمانية في النصف الثاني من القرن الثالث عشر الهجري

د. عايض بن خزام الروقي

.

/

.

.



٠ -

المقدمة:

-

-

(- / -)

(/)
()

()
.

()

()
.

()

()

/
.
()

.
()

— .

—

—

/

. ()

()

/

/

-

-

. ()

.

/

. ()

-

-

Hodges

. -

. ()

. ()

()

()

. ()

()

. ()

— .

() .

/

/

() .

. ()

-

-

-

-

/

. ()

. -

. ()

. ()

()

()

/
()

/

. ()

. ()

. -

... " :

() " ...

. () /

/

()

.

/

/

/

. ()

()

()

"

() "

. ()

. -

()

.

/

/

()

/

. ()

/

()

/

/

() _ _

.

/

/

" "

/

-

-

()
.

١ -

()

.

:

/

"

صلى الله
عليه
وسلم

١ () "

:

. ()

-

/

-

"

"

()

"

· -

· () "

·

()

()

.

" : /

. () "

. -

. ()

/

()

()

:

()

" :

() " ...

...

/

Lewis Pelly

() /

.

.

()

· -

·

·

·

/

·

·

الهوامش

1- Hat Humayune - No.19557 . II . c.1246.H.

2- Document : F.O.78/373.No.20.PP.89-90 , XC/A/61064 .

12- Hurewitz.J.C.:Diplomacy in The

. -

" Near and Middle,East,Vol, 1.Pp116-119

"

13- Document : F.O.78/404 .P.99.22/2/1840.

.

.

/

/

-

.

/

/

.

.

/

.

:

-

.

-

.

:

-

.

-

:

.

-

-

-

-

-

:

-

.

/

-

[illegible]

. -

. "

"

-

-

. "

"

-

-

:

.

-

. . . .

:

.

-

.

/

/

:

-

.

:

-

.

-

.

-

:

:

-

-

. . . .

:

.

-

.

-

...

.

-

:

-

.

-

:

-

.

:

-

.

:

-

:

.

-

.

.

/

:

-

/ - :

.

. : -

: -

. -

: -

38- Dickson,(H.R.P.) : Kuwait and her
Neighbours , PP.123-124.London,1956 .

. - : -

: -

.

-

:

. - :

. : -

. : -

. - : -

. -

. - :

- - - - -

-

.

- -

.

- -

.

: . -

. -

- - / / -

. " "

- / -

. /

- / -

. /

. - -

. :

... :

. :

- / :

. -

... :

- : A Lois musul

/ -

- ... - Lewis Pelly

. /

. :

. ... :

. / - -

. - ... :

. - ... :

-

.

أولاً: الوثائق:

[illegible]

- English , Documents ...

- Public Recorde Office " Foreign Office " .F.O.

1- Document : F.O. 78/373 No.20 . pp 89-90

2- Document : F.O. 78/404 P.99

ثانياً : المصادر والمخطوطات :

•

•

/

•

•

—

• • •

•

•

•

• • • —

—

—

—

•

•

—

•

—

—

1

1

•

ثالثاً: المراجع العربية والمعرّبة :

• —

—

1

•

. -

	-	:	.	.	-

.	/	:			-
		:			-
	.	.	.	-	
		:			-
	.	/			
.	/	:			-
		:			-
		.	/		
	-	:			-
	
	-	:			-
	.	/			
	-	:			-
	.				
-	.	:			-
	.	:			-
	.				
.		:			-
	.				

. - - : -
/ : -
/ : -
/ - -

رابعاً : المراجع الأجنبية :

- 1- Hurewitz.J.C.:Diplomacy in The Near and Middle,East,Vol,
1.Pp116-119
- 2- Dickson,(H.R.P.) : Kuwait and her Neighbours , PP.123-
124.London,1956 .

- .

الملاحق

- :

:

- Hurewitz.J.C:Diplomacy in The Near and Middle,East,Vol,1 .PP. 116-119

- :

.

- :

.

- :

.

- :

.

who shall commit an act contrary to the maintenance, and be deprived forever of present regulations be the object of Divine every kind of [protective] happiness.

49. CONVENTION (LONDON) FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE
LEVANT: AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA WITH
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
15 July-17 September 1840

(Ratifications exchanged, London, 17 September 1840)

[Convention and attached instruments signed on 15 July 1840 from Great Britain, *Parliamentary Papers*, 1841, vol. 29, pp. 691-93, 696-98, 700; self-denying protocol signed in London on 17 September 1840 from Thomas Erskine Holland, comp., *The European Concert in the Eastern Question* (Oxford, 1885), p. 97]

The *European Concert* in the *Eastern Question* (Oxford, 1885), p. 97]

An Anglo-Russian rapprochement, over the Eastern Question, was reached in the last week of December 1839. Tsar Nicholas I agreed to accept Russia's preferential position, as declared at Hünkar Iskelesi (Doc. 40), by assenting to Palmerston's condition that the fleets of Russia and the maritime powers should be allowed simultaneous entry into the Sea of Marmara, as an exceptional measure in case of need to defend the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In return, Palmerston accepted the Russian condition that the powers should act in concert in the Ottoman Empire should the Russian Empire. The British government did not enter into these arrangements for more than six months and then, after Palmerston had threatened to withdraw from the Anglo-Russian alliance, at the meeting of 8 July 1840 when the British Cabinet took the decision in support of Palmerston, Lords Clarendon and Holland formally appended their dissent to the minute communicated to Queen Victoria (text in Sir H. Maxwell, *The 1840 and Letters of . . .* [1845] Fourth Series, vol. 1, pp. 184-97; *Clarendon* (London, 1913), vol. 1, pp. 184-97; and H. Temperley, *English History*, 1840-1841, pp. 785-83). The principal instruments were signed a week later, on 17 September 1840, a self-denying *The Foreign Policy of Palmerston*, 1830-1841, vol. 2, pp. 64-64; Temperley, *op. cit.*, pp. 111-16; F. Charles-Roux, *Thiers et Méhmet-Ali*, chaps. 1-3; Maxwell, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, chaps. 7-8; also reference to Doc. 52.

1. CONVENTION

Art. 1. His Highness the Sultan having come to an agreement with their Majesties

Mediterranean. Their said Majesties further engage that the naval Commanders of their squadrons shall, according to the means at their command, afford, in the name of the Alliance, all the support and assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and allegiance to their Sovereign.

Art. 3. If Méhmet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of the arrangement above-mentioned, should direct his land or sea forces against Constantinople, the High Contracting Parties, upon the express demand of the Sultan, addressed to their Representatives at Constantinople, agree, in such case, to comply with the request of that Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne by means of a co-operation agreed upon by mutual consent, for the purpose of placing the two Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as the Capital of the Ottoman Empire, in security against all aggression.

It is further agreed, that the forces which, in virtue of such concert, may be sent as at once, shall there remain so employed as long as their presence no longer required by the Sultan, and when His Highness shall deem their presence no longer necessary, the said forces shall simultaneously withdraw, and shall return to the Black Sea and to the Mediterranean, respectively.

Art. 4. It is, however, expressly understood, that the co-operation mentioned in the preceding Article, and destined to place the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman Capital, under the temporary safeguard of the High Contracting Parties against all aggression of Méhmet Ali, shall be considered only as a measure of exception adopted at the express demand of the Sultan, and solely for his defence in the single case above-mentioned; but it is agreed, that such measure shall not derogate in any degree from the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for ships of war of Foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus. And the Sultan, on the one hand, hereby declares that, excepting the

contingency above-mentioned, it is his firm resolution to maintain in force this principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, to admit no foreign ship of war into the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles; on the other hand, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the above-mentioned principle....

2. SEPARATE ACT

§ 1. His Highness promises to grant to Méhmet Ali, for himself and for his descendants in the direct line, the administration of the Pashalik of Egypt, and His Highness promises, moreover, to grant to Méhmet Ali, for his life, with the title of Pasha of Acire, and with the command of the fortress of St. John at Akko, the administration of the southern part of Syria, the limits of which shall be determined by the following line of demarcation:—

This line, beginning at Cape Ras-el-Nakhora, on the coast of the Mediterranean, shall extend direct *seas* space as far as the mouth of the river Saroun, at the northern extremity of the *Liban* of Thauris; it shall pass along the *Western* shore of that Lake, it shall follow the right bank of the river Jordan, and the western shore of the Dead Sea, from thence it shall strike straight to the Red Sea, and it shall strike at the northern point of the Gulf of Akaba, and from thence it shall follow the western shore of the Gulf of Akaba, and the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, as far as Suez.

The Sultan, however, in making these offers, attaches thereto the condition, that Méhmet Ali shall accept them within the space of ten days after communication thereof shall have been made to him at Alexandria, by an agent of the Highness; and that Méhmet Ali shall, at the same time, place in the hands of the agent the necessary instructions to the Commanders

of his sea and land forces to withdraw immediately from Arabia, and from all the Holy Cities which are therein situated; from the Island of Candia; from the district of Adana; and from all other parts of the Ottoman Empire which are not comprised within the limits of Egypt, and within those of the Pashalic of Acre, as above defined.

§ 2. If within the space of ten days, fixed as above, Mehemet Ali should not accept the above-mentioned arrangement, the Sultan will then withdraw the offer of the life administration of the Pashalic of Acre; but His Highness will still consent to grant to Mehemet Ali, for himself and for his descendants in the direct line, the administration of the Pashalic of Egypt, provided such offer be accepted within the space of ten days next following; that is to say, within a period of twenty days, to be reckoned from the day on which the communication shall have been made to him; and provided that in this case also, he places in the hands of the agent of the Sultan, the necessary instruction to his military and naval Commanders, to withdraw immediately within the limits, and into the ports of the Pashalic of Egypt.

§ 3. The annual tribute to be paid to the Sultan by Mehemet Ali, shall be proportioned to the greater or less amount of territory of which the latter may obtain the administration, according as he accepts the first or the second alternative.

§ 4. It is, moreover, expressly understood, that, in the first as in the second alternative, Mehemet Ali (before the expiration of the specified period of ten or of twenty days) shall be bound to deliver up the Turkish Fleet, with the whole of its crews and equipments, into the hands of the Turkish Agent who shall be charged to receive the same. The Commanders of the Allied Squadrons shall be present at such delivery.

It is understood, that in no case can Mehemet Ali carry to account, or deduct from the tribute to be paid to the Sultan, the expenses which he has incurred in the maintenance of the Ottoman Fleet, during any

part of the time it shall have remained in the ports of Egypt.

§ 5. All the Treaties, and all the laws of the Ottoman Empire, shall be applicable to Egypt, and to the Pashalic of Acre, such as it has been above defined, in the same manner as to every other part of the Ottoman Empire. But the Sultan consents, that on condition of the regular payment of the tribute above-mentioned, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall collect, in the name of the Sultan, and as the delegate of His Highness, within the provinces of the administration of which shall be confided to them, the taxes and imposts legally established. It is moreover understood, that in consideration of the receipt of the aforesaid taxes and imposts, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall defray all the expenses of the civil and military administration of the said provinces.

§ 6. The military and naval forces which may be maintained by the Pasha of Egypt and Acre, forming part of the forces of the Ottoman Empire, shall always be considered as maintained for the service of the State.

§ 7. If, at the expiration of the period of twenty days after the communication shall have been made to him (according to the stipulation of § 2), Mehemet Ali shall not accede to the proposed arrangements; and shall not accept the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt, the Sultan will consider himself at liberty to withdraw that offer, and to follow, in consequence, such ulterior course as his own interests, and the counsels of his Allies may suggest to him.

§ 8. The present Separate Act shall have the same force and validity, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Convention of this date. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the same time as those of the said Convention. . . .

3. PROTOCOL

In affixing his signature to the Convention of this date, the Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Ottoman Porte declared:

That in recording by Article IV. of the

said Convention the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, by virtue of which, it has been at all times forbidden to Foreign Vessels of War to enter within the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, the Sublime Porte reserves to itself, as heretofore, to deliver passes to light vessels under Flag of War, which may be employed according to custom, for the service of the Legations of the Legations of Friendly Powers.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, took note of the above Declaration, for the purpose of communicating it to their respective Courts.

4. RESERVED PROTOCOL

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, having, in virtue, of their full powers, concluded and signed this day a Convention between their respective Sovereigns, for the pacification of the Levant; Considering that, in consequence of the distances which separate the Capitals of their respective Courts, a certain space of time must necessarily elapse before the ratifications of the said Convention can be exchanged, and before orders founded thereupon can be carried into execution;

And the said Plenipotentiaries being deeply impressed with the conviction, that by reason of the present state of things in Syria, the interests of humanity, as well as the grave considerations of European policy which constitute the object of the common solicitude of the Contracting Parties to the Convention of this day, imperiously require that, as far as possible, all delay should be avoided in the accomplishment of the pacification which the said Convention is intended to effect;

The said Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers, have agreed, that the preliminary measures mentioned in Article II. of the said Convention, shall be carried into execution at once, without waiting for the exchange of the ratifications; the respective Plenipotentiaries recording formally, by the present Instrument, the consent of their

Courts to the immediate execution of these measures.

It is moreover agreed between the said Plenipotentiaries, that His Highness the Sultan will proceed immediately to address to Mehemet Ali, the communication and offers specified in the Separate Act annexed to the Convention of this day.

It is further agreed, that the Consular Agents of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, at Alexandria, shall place themselves in communication with the Agent whom His Highness may send thither to communicate to Mehemet Ali the above-mentioned offers; that the said Consuls shall afford to that Agent all the assistance and support in their power; and shall use all their means of influence with Mehemet Ali, in order to persuade him to accept the arrangement which will be proposed to him by order of His Highness the Sultan.

The Admirals of the respective squadrons in the Mediterranean shall be instructed to place themselves in communication with the said Consuls on this subject.

5. SELF-DENYING PROTOCOL

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, after having exchanged the ratifications of the Convention concluded on the 13th of July last, have resolved, in order to place in its true light the disinterestedness which has guided their Courts in the conclusion of that Act, to declare formally:

That in the execution of the engagements resulting to the Contracting Powers from the above-mentioned Convention, those Powers will seek no augmentation of territory, no exclusive influence, no commercial advantage for their subjects, with these of every other nation may not equally obtain.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts above-mentioned have resolved to record this Declaration in the present Protocol.

The Plenipotentiary of the Ottoman Porte, in paying a just tribute to the good faith and disinterested policy of the allied Courts, has taken cognizance of the Declaration contained in the present Protocol, and has undertaken to transmit it to his Court.

دولتہ عابدانہ عاقلانہ زانہن سلیم سترالہم انتم طہری
 شفا بخدا میری اولوب الیہی زینن دولتہ صبر الہی طہری اودو سیدہ افند و کرشمہ ابرار مصلہ جلب ایلر طہری
 شیخ فیضان مجیدہ کیم لکلا خا لیبیکہ و اب صبحی الہ و مدد صبحی شادری الخ و مدد الہ جانب شد و صلا خدی لکلا
 ایشد لکلا اب وہ شردہ طہری لکلا کیم حالہ صلیا ہا کڈ و سیدہ شندو ایلر طہری و سیدہ ابریکہ اولوب الخالہ افندہ ایلر طہری
 عجلہ بہ شینازدہ طہری ابرار کڈ و سیدہ زینن ماہ مقدم ایلر طہری جانب شد و خاتہ ایشد خالہ بلک ایشد عدالہ طہری
 سید موسیٰ الہ و مدد الہ عجلہ بہ شینازدہ فدی الکیم ابریکہ و سیدہ موسیٰ الہ ابرار کڈ و سیدہ ابریکہ اولوب الخالہ افندہ ایلر طہری
 خدی ایشد لکلا استغاری مولد اولر طہری و سیدہ خانی خالہ و سیدہ موسیٰ الہ فیضان اولر طہری و سیدہ کڈ و سیدہ
 الہ و سیدہ کیم اکلر شندو فدی موسیٰ الہ و سیدہ خالہ و سیدہ ابریکہ اولوب و سیدہ موسیٰ الہ ابرار کڈ و سیدہ ابریکہ اولوب
 و مدد الہ فیضان شام زینن الہی و سیدہ خانی خالہ و سیدہ موسیٰ الہ ابرار کڈ و سیدہ ابریکہ اولوب الخالہ افندہ ایلر طہری
 طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری
 و سیدہ شندو کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری
 اصالیہ بخدا میری نصیب زانہن سیدہ لیبی تقدیر کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری
 خدی اولر و سیدہ خالہ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری
 ابرار کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری طہری کڈ و سیدہ زینن طہری

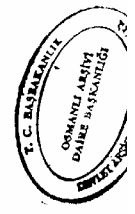


۷۸۵۳۵۳۵۳

وضیفہ عثمانیہ - وکلا رشیدہ (کھنایہ) - ایلر طہری

۳۴۳۳۳۳۳۳

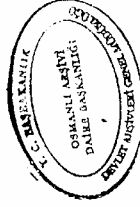
الملحق الثاني سیدہ حق الخوش - ۳۴۳۳۳۳۳۳



[illegible]

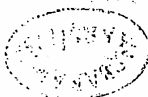
10/10/10

وینقت عثمانیہ - (امریکی عثمانی - ارطغرول -
مسائل صریحہ صفحہ ۷۴۷
= (حکومت عثمانیہ سے لافظ لہجہ - ص ۳۳ -



معرض عبد القادر وفضلیدر که
 اسبقی نجد اسیری اولوب دولتمرد ولسی حضرتزادک مجتهد اکبر برارلق فراریمس اولون بیخ فضلك مهر اولون
 اولود و فرزندلرک ره اولورف درعبیر جلی مناسب اولغی تفصیله دات ولسی دولتمرد علمیه باش حضرتزادک
 طرفله توردا ایدک برضلمه خیزان منظور سخی اصفانه لری یورلق ائده لغا تفصیم حضور عالیله فرزند ولسی
 حضرتزادک درسمادته کلن اولون کتدنک لغها دفع اظاک افام سنه نظر خصوص منوبدک زیاده اهمیت سنی
 ایجابک مذکره واجری ضنده مارالیه حضرتزادک بودضه منبه منوره جانب بالذات عزیزانین وسمیدک
 برصه صوره ربط و توفیق موفه اولغی قویا مامولایرچ اجواسفانزادک سعت اجرای افضک فریضه دین
 اولدغی تاکید و بابه ایلن دوافاقین کجسین وهر اولون فرنداشی دخی بلفه برصودن کس ایلکسین
 ایجابک سعتا جری بلک اهم کوروش اولغیه اولباب اموزناده حضرتزادک لالامرکدر

— وثیقه عثمانیه - لور شریف لغمانی - لرحلینول
 مسالامه و حق ۷۳۷
 = لکون لثانی سرمل حق لپین - ص ۷۴ -

[illegible]

- ونيمة عثمانية - الشريف البغدادي - اهل
مسائل سنة ١٧٩٩
الكتاب الثالث

[illegible]

۱۔ وثیقہ مقامیہ۔ ایشیاء اقصیٰ - ایشیاء

بودت دا فلیه - ۱۹۸۶

صاحب الملك والمفكر والمجدد خضر الدين فيصل أمير ولايات نجد ريداً رايه
 غيب اهدت شمساً زاهية زاهراً وكسداً تحيات بهته باهره تملؤها هذه الحقيقة العلية باليد المحية والكرامة المبنية على
 خالص الصيحة فالثبات لخيرها هو الايمان بما يجب من العلمانية. نعمتكم واللائحة الاعلام بانها انما بالمكانة عند نهضة
 الملامه اللاتقيه وكسعي في متقنيات بالاممكم استقصاءه بالوصف وهو كما لا يخفى حضرتكم ما حل بجهنم من قود
 بعض الكشفا وما مجموعه عليه من العيث والفساد وسلب الراحة والامنيه ودمقرع العلوم ان ورا الفاسد
 سدم على جلب الصالح وتلك اليه وان لم تكن تحت حكومة هذا الطرف لكن بالنظر لوصول الارتباط بالدولة العلية يجب
 الاجتهاد من كل طرف بحسب ما يمكنه في تدبير مهتدي ونبي وسلاسل يسيل الصلال غوى هذا فضلاً عن ان اتحاد الأمم
 والاكراميه هو مما يعضد امورها ولا يجب على الجميع الاتفاق في ردع الشر والاكشفا وانفاهم الى طريقه الرشد
 الامم العام ودولم الرقة للرعايا ويدل على هذا الهم الضروري سيريل مه هذا الطرف مأمور بخصوص عساكر لقمعها
 الفتنه واخاه نيران تلك الحركة الغير بريئه ومه القديم مالد وشيوت انساب حضرتكم لمحبة اليه الصبر والقيام
 بقضا ما يلزم اليه الاضال فزيادة الاظهار رددت ارونا احاطة حضرتكم بما حصل به شرح مريضه وغبية الما قول ان ما
 لا السالك كركس له وهذا الطرف مريداً غداً مدونه جليل سوا كان في شمسيل اموهم اوقفنا لوزانهم يصير جوله بوقده
 وما يبرز مهمكم في هذا المقصد استحسن يكون داعياً لظهور ثمرات اجتهادكم واعلان نسبة المحبة المأذنه من السبل
 لهذه الجهة هذا ما نرتم اعلام حضرتكم به والسلام خيرتكم^{٤٤} بهر المحبة والسلام

وقيقة شمس ١٨/ ذوات ١٤٤٠ ذوات - محافظ الدوائر - محافظ شمس ١٤٤٠
 و اسرار الوثائق الضمومية بالناهرة - للرفق بالامم سيد وفق الحق الحق - ص